

Juillet 1813. The next volume, with the date 1814, bears, like the first of the new series, the title-page number Tome III and the last volume, also dated 1814, is called Tome IV. The dates of issue given on the title-pages appear to be untrustworthy. Thus, opposite the main title-page of the last of the whole series there appears the "AVIS. Nous avons publié, en 1810, deux Volumes de 384 pages chacun et de 12 gravures, intitulés simplement JOURNAL DE BOTANIQUE, rédigé par une Société de Botanistes." The date, now given as 1810, materially differs from the dates 1808 and 1809 given on the title-pages of these volumes but helps to explain the statement in the following volume: "Seconde Année." Vol. iii. or Sér. 2: i. is dated 1813 and the date Février 1813 appears at the bottoms of pages 49, 65 and 81; Mars 1813 at the bottoms of pages 97, 113 and 129; etc. Nevertheless, European bibliographers apparently have recent information (its source as yet unknown to me) that the part of vol. iii. or Sér. 2: i. containing *Dendrium* (p. 36) and *Loiseleuria* (p. 35) was not issued until 1814. At least, although the first fascicle of Index Kewensis (1893) gives *Dendrium* as published in 1813, in the third fascicle (1894) it appears in the synonymy of *Leiophyllum* as published in 1814; and on a succeeding page *Loiseleuria* is dated as published in 1814. Similarly, Dalla Torre & Harms, whose bibliography is usually accurate, date these two names from 1814. In view of the unfortunate confusion in much of Desvaux's work¹ and his obvious bibliographic carelessness in numbering the volumes of his Journal de Botanique, Alphonse De Candolle's statement in regard to Desvaux's herbarium is illuminating: "Les omissions ou indications fausses de pays et la similitude de certains échantillons avec ceux du Muséum rendent cet herbier fort curieux."—A. DC. Phytogr. 408 (1880).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—I.

NORMAN C. FASSETT

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS Moench. Almost confined, in Wisconsin, to the shores of Lake Michigan. Known elsewhere in the state only

¹ For example, see *RHODORA*, xvi. 27, 28 (1914).

from DANE Co.: dry crumbling sandstone bluffs, Primrose, *Fassett* 2719 (U, G, N).¹

SPARGANIUM ANDROCLADUM (Engelm.) Morong; Fernald, *RHODORA* xxxiv. 28 (1922). COLUMBIA Co.: edge of pool bordering Sphagnum bog, Gibraltar Rock, Lodi, *Fassett* 2889 (U, G, N). Identified by Mr. C. A. Weatherby. A considerable extension of range (see Fernald, *l. c.*).

POTAMOGETON BUPLEUROIDES Fernald. VILAS Co.: Star Lake, *Denniston & Timberlake* 384 (U.) ONEIDA Co.: Rainbow Rapids, *Cheney* 1416 (U); Nigger Island, Tomahawk, *Cheney* 2097 (U). PORTAGE Co.: Stevens Point, *Cheney* 3461 & 3576 (U).

These collections are all from the northern part of the valley of the Wisconsin River. Here, in Vilas County, and in the adjacent counties of Michigan, the watersheds of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence River systems meet in a land of lakes. See Peattie, *RHODORA* xxiv. 86 (1922) regarding the inland distribution of this species.

ZIZANIA AQUATICA L.; Fassett, *RHODORA* xxvi. 156 (1924). The typical form of this species was reported (*l. c.*) as occurring westward to Michigan. Its known range may be extended into Wisconsin as follows: WINNEBAGO Co.: Omro, *Benke* (M.) SAUK Co.: Ferry Bluffs, *Smith* 8146 (U, M). DANE Co.: Madison, *Hale* (U). WAUKESHA Co.: Muskego, *Brah* (M). MILWAUKEE Co.: Milwaukee, *Bruhin* 1192 (M), and *Runge* 1191 (M). WALWORTH Co.: Troy, *Almon* (U).

Z. AQUATICA, var. ANGUSTIFOLIA Hitchc. This variety, also, is found to occur in Wisconsin, beyond the range assigned to it in the writer's earlier paper. ASHLAND Co.: Kakagin River [east of Ashland], *Cheney* 4904 (U). VILAS Co.: Rice Lake, near Boulder Junction, *Smith* 8312 (M). BURNETT Co.: Danbury, *Baird* (U). PRICE Co.: Phillips, *Goessl* 2329 (M). LINCOLN Co.: Merrill, *Goessl* 2783 (M). WAUPACA Co.: New London, *Goessl* 6446 (M). BROWN Co.: Duck Creek, *Goessl* 5536 (M). TREMPLEALEAU Co.: Arcadia, *Davis* (U). WASHINGTON Co.: Cedar Lake, *Graenicher* (M). RACINE Co.: Horlickville [Racine], *Wadmond* (W). The last-cited specimen approaches var. *interior*.

A specimen of this variety from Andover, Massachusetts, *Wetmore* (U) is the second the writer has seen from that state.

¹ The locations of specimens cited are indicated as follows:

U—Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
M—Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
G—Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
N—New York Botanical Garden, New York City.
R—Herbarium of Mr. W. A. Matthews, Rochester, New York.
W—Herbarium of Mr. S. C. Wadmond, Delavan, Wisconsin.
I—Herbarium of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
A—New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Professor Wiegand¹ has recently treated this variety as a species, under the name *Z. palustris* L., not Hitchc., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xii, Pt. 3: 124 (1908) and in Gray, Manual, ed. 7., stating that in New York it is distinct from *Z. aquatica*. This is doubtless true; the present writer is familiar with these two phases of wild rice in Maine, where they are certainly distinct. But they are not distinct in Wisconsin, where *Z. aquatica* and its varieties *angustifolia* and *interior* intergrade.

Z. AQUATICA, var. *INTERIOR* Fassett, *l. c.* This variety is probably more common in Wisconsin than available herbarium sheets would indicate, for the writer has seen it growing abundantly along the Mississippi River from Lake Pepin to Fountain City, and has observed from the train, probably in Monroe County, numerous large stands of what must be this variety. Herbarium sheets are as follows: DANE Co.: University Bay, Madison, *Heddle* 1387 (U) and *Cheney* (U). MILWAUKEE Co.: Milwaukee, *Lapham* (U). The last-named sheet approaches this variety in its smooth, although somewhat papery, pistillate lemmas.

The distribution, then, of the varieties of wild rice in Wisconsin may be seen to be similar, on a small scale, to the distribution of the varieties of wild rice in their larger ranges. Typical *Z. aquatica* is found in southeastern Wisconsin, and ranges from there eastward and southward on the Atlantic coast. Variety *angustifolia* occupies the northern part of the state, and from Wisconsin is found eastward to New Brunswick, its range being generally more northern than that of the typical variety. Variety *interior* is apparently most abundant on the western borders of the state, and is found from there westward.

MUHLENBERGIA RICHARDSONIS (Trin.) Rydb. There is a single specimen of this species in the University Herbarium, collected by J. Wolf and labelled "Ill." According to Dr. J. J. Davis, Wolf lived in western Illinois, but collected much in the West. Since this species is not definitely known from Illinois, the possibility of incorrect labelling must be considered.

DESCHAMPSIA CESPITOSA (L.) Beauv., var. *GENUINA* Gren. & Godr.; Fernald, *RHODORA* xxvii. 153 (1926). MILWAUKEE Co.: Milwaukee, *Lapham* (U). PIERCE Co.: Prescott, *Lapham* [specimen over-mature; probably this variety] (U).

D. CESPITOSA, var. *GLAUCA* (Hartm.) Lindm.; Fernald *l. c.* ASHLAND Co.: Madeline Island, *Cheney* 5718 (U). DOUGLAS Co.: Wisconsin Point in Old Superior, *Cheney* 7638 (U). BROWN Co.: woods near the shore, Big Suamico, *Schuette* (U).

¹ Mem. Cornell Agric. Exper. Sta. lxlii. 83 (1926).

ELEOCHARIS INTERSTINCTA (Vahl.) R. & S. DANE Co.: Dead Lake [Lake Wingra], Madison, *True* (U). See Peattie, *RHODORA* xxiv. 86 (1922) regarding the inland distribution of this species.

E. QUADRANGULATA (Michx.) R. & S. KENOSHA Co.: Powers Lake [Randall Tp.], *Davis* (U). Reported from "Ct. to Mich., and southw." in Gray's Manual, ed. 7. See Peattie, *l. c.*

E. OVATA (Roth) R. & S. ONEIDA Co.: Rainbow Rapids, *Cheney* 1405 (U). Compare with Wisconsin range of *Potamogeton bupleuroides*. Reported from "N. B. to Ct. and Mich.; Ore." in Gray's Manual, ed. 7.

E. ENGLEMANNI Steud., var. *DETONSA* Gray. IOWA Co.: Arena, *Davis* (U).

SCIRPUS CLINTONII Gray. BROWN Co.: Green Bay, *Scheutte* (U). MONROE Co.: Melvina, *Davis* (U). IOWA Co.: Avoca, *Davis* (U). DANE Co.: Vermont, *Cheney* (U). Reported in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, from "N. B. to w. N. Y. and Mich.; 'N. C.'"

SC. RUBROTINCTUS Fernald, var. *CONFERTUS* Fernald. DOUGLAS Co.: Solon Springs, *Allen* (U).

SC. ATROVIRENS Muhl., f. *SYCHNOCEPHALUS* (Cowles) Blake. DANE Co.: Eagle Heights, Madison, *Baird* (U). MILWAUKEE Co.: Whitefish Bay, *Brues* (M).

SC. ATROVIRENS, var. *GEORGIANUS* (Harper) Fernald. IOWA Co.: Arena, *Fassett* (U). Reported from "Que. to Mich., Ga., and Ark." in Gray's Manual, ed. 7.

SC. CYPERINUS (L.) Kunth, var. *PELIUS* Fernald. Common, apparently, throughout the state. In the swamps about Madison it is as frequent as it is in Massachusetts; along the western border of the state, on the Mississippi River bottoms below Lake Pepin, it is largely replaced by *Sc. pedicellatus*, but even in this region, and in eastern Minnesota, occasional clumps may be found. Reported in Gray's Manual ed. 7, from "Nfd. to Ont., s. to Ct., N. Y., and Mich."

JUNCUS BALTICUS Willd., var. *LITTORALIS* Engelm. Frequent along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior, but known elsewhere in Wisconsin only as follows: DANE Co.: sandy shore of Crystal Lake, Roxbury, *Fassett* 2790 (U, G, R); shore of Lake Wingra, Madison, *Fassett* 2774 (U, G, N, R). RACINE Co.: Gatliff, *Wadmond* 923 (W).¹

J. BALTICUS, var. *LITTORALIS*, f. *DISSITIFLORUS* Engelm. Not common. DOOR Co.: North Bay, *Russel* (M). MATINOWOC Co.: Two Rivers, *Kumlien* (M). MILWAUKEE Co.: Milwaukee, *Sylvester* (M).

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM Ker, var. *BACHII* Farwell. MANITOWOC Co.: Two Rivers, *Heald* (U).

MAIANTHEMUM CANADENSE Desf. In Wisconsin, as in Minnesota,² this species is of northern range, while its variety *interius* is more southern. The following are the stations south of latitude 44°, where it is uncommon and localized. The writer, in watching for

¹ Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters xvi. 819 (1909).

² Butters, *RHODORA* xxviii. 9-11 (1926).

the glabrous phase, has observed that when occurring in southern Wisconsin it is usually to be found in cool woods and on mossy bluffs, rather than in the deciduous forest, although it may rarely be found in the latter habitat. CALUMET Co.: Brillion, *Benke* (M). SHEBOYGAN Co.: [without locality] *Kremers* (U). ADAMS Co.: Coldwater Canyon, The Dells, Dell Prairie, *Fassett* 2768 (U, G, N, R). SAUK Co.: Baraboo, *True* (U); Baxter's Hollow, Baraboo Hills, *Smith* 8206 (U, M); damp mossy bluffs, Parfrey's Glen, Merrimac, *Fassett* 2742 (U, G, N, R). DANE Co.: cool woods, Lutheran Hill, Roxbury, *Fassett* 2793 (U, G, N, R); oak woods, Montrose, *Fassett* 3539 (U). IOWA Co.: damp mossy cliff, Barneveld, *Fassett* 2779 (U, G, N, R).

M. CANADENSE, var. *INTERIUS* Fernald. Collections north of latitude 44° are as follows: ASHLAND Co.: on Long Island, *Cheney* 5314 (U). ONEIDA Co.: Rhinelander, *Goessl* 581 (M). MARINETTE Co.: Marinette, *Goessl* 4152 (M). SHAWANO Co.: Keshena, *Smith* 6450 (M). DOOR Co.: Ellison Bay, *Goessl* 3868 (M); woods on the flats, Egg Harbor, *Brunken* (M); Sturgeon Bay, *Goessl* 3733 (M). PIERCE Co.: River Falls, *Weinzirl* (U). JACKSON Co.: Hixton, *Davis* (U).

SPERGULA ARVENSIS L. This weed has apparently not yet spread to southern Wisconsin, being represented only by sheets from the northern counties. But the Portage Co. specimen recorded below was collected in 1894, and a collection from Lincoln Co. is dated 1893, so this species is by no means a newcomer in the state. SAWYER Co.: Radisson, *Davis* (U). PRICE Co.: occasional, waste places, Jugerville, *Escoll* 490 (M). LINCOLN Co.: Gilbert Falls, Tomahawk, *Cheney* 2245 (U); sandy ground, very common, Merrill, *Goessl* 772 (M). ONEIDA Co.: Rhinelander, *Goessl* 2625 (M). MARATHON Co.: sandy open ground, quite common, Edgar, *Goessl* 979 (M). PORTAGE Co.: Webster, *Cheney* 3428 (U).

STELLARIA GRAMINEA L. Apparently rare. VILAS Co.: Boulder Junction, *Carlson* (U).

RADICULA SYLVESTRIS (L.) Drude. Apparently a newcomer in Wisconsin. Dates of collection are included in the following citations: DANE Co.: Madison, 1916, *Denniston* (U); Black Earth, 1921, *Davis & McFarland* (U). IOWA Co.: Arena, 1922 and 1923, *Davis* (U). GRANT Co.: Blue River, 1926, *Davis* (U). ROCK Co.: Edgerton, 1922 and 1923, *Davis* (U). MILWAUKEE Co.: Story's Woods, Wauwatosa, 1912, *Monroe* (M).

AMELACHIER FLORIDA Lindley. ADAMS Co.: wooded roadside, The Dells, Dell Prairie, *Fassett* 2823 (U, G, I) *vide* Professor Wiegand. SAUK Co.: Devils Lake, *Cheney* (U). IOWA Co.: Hollandale, *Davis* (U). These stations are all in the unglaciated area of Wisconsin.

A. BARTRAMIANA (Tausch) Roemer. Confined, in Wisconsin, to the shore of Lake Superior. Not reported from this state by Wiegand.¹ ASHLAND Co.: La Pointe to Big Bay, Madeline Island, *Cheney* 5649

¹ RHODORA xiv. 117-161 (1912).

(U); Outer Island, *Jackson & Sheldon* 202 (U); Long Island, *Cheney* 5351 (U).

CASSIA MARILANDICA L. Reported in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, as growing in "Alluvial sand, N. E. to O., Tenn., and N. C." Discovered by Dr. J. J. Davis on alluvial soil along the lower Wisconsin River, its tributary the Blue River, and on the Sugar River at Brodhead. The Sugar River is a tributary of the Rock River, which enters the Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois; its valley is separated from the Blue River and Wisconsin River valleys by Military Ridge, which is in the unglaciated area, and preglacial in origin (see relief map accompanying Martin, Physical Geography of Wisconsin (1915)). IOWA Co.: Arena, *Davis* (U); Avoca, *Gilbert & Davis* (U). GRANT Co.: Blue River bottoms, *Blue River Davis* (U). GREEN Co.: Brodhead, *Davis* (U). DANE Co.: [without locality; both the Sugar and the Wisconsin Rivers enter this county], *Spears* (U).

CEANOTHUS OVATUS Desf., var. *PUBESCENS* T. & G. Reported in Gray's Manual from "Ia. and southwestw." BURNETT Co.: Nemakagon River [without collector's name] (M). EAU CLAIRE Co.: rocky woods, fairly common, Eau Claire, *Goessl* 1751 (M). PORTAGE Co.: Linwood Ferry, *Cheney* 3572 & 3561 (U). JACKSON Co.: Millston, *Davis* (U). COLUMBIA Co.: Kilbourn, *Wadmond* (W). IOWA Co.: Blue Mounds, *Lapham* (U). ROCK Co.: Beloit, *Lapham* (U).

VIOLA SELKIRKII Pursh. DOUGLAS Co.: St. Louis River opposite Fond du Lac [Minn.], *Cheney* 7846 (U); Herbster, *Cheney* 6853 (U). OCONTO Co.: [without locality] *Plumb* (U). CLARK Co.: Neillsville, *Hammond* (U). SAUK Co.: Devils Lake, *Fassett* 2807 (U, G, A).

At Devils Lake, 72 miles from the nearest known station to the northward, and over 200 miles from Lake Superior, this violet grew at the foot of a talus slope over 500 feet high. Here the ground is shaded by a heavy forest growth and cooled by air currents blowing, doubtless, from snow persisting beneath the talus.

OPUNTIA RAFINESQUII Engelm. SAUK Co.: narrows of the Baraboo River, Garrisonville,¹ *Lapham* [?] (U); Sumpter, *Ward* (M); Sand Prairie, 4 mi. west of Prairie du Sac, *Smith* 8283 (U, M); Leland, *Addoms & Albert* (U, G); Baraboo, *Hale* (U); Spring Green, *Davis* (U). COLUMBIA Co.: Sugar Loaf, across the Prairie du Sac bridge, *Smith* 8037 (U, M). GRANT Co.: Muscoda, *Davis* (U). DANE Co.: Wisconsin River near Mazomanie, *Ward* (M); Primrose, *Fassett* 3100 (U, G, N).

This species, like *Cassia marilandica* (q. v.) appears to be confined in this state to the lower Wisconsin River valley, and the valley of the Sugar River.

¹ A note on this sheet by J. R. Heddle reads, "Garrison was a 'paper' village." It is not shown on the 1924 Rand McNally map of Wisconsin.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA L. MARQUETTE Co.: [without locality] *Townley* (U). IOWA Co.: Arena, *Davis* (U).

DODECATHEON MEADIA L., var. *FRENCHII* Vasey. Range cited in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, as from "Pa. to Ill. and Ark." CRAWFORD Co.: [without locality] *Schumann* (U). MILWAUKEE Co.: Milwaukee, *Lapham* (U).

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L., var. *PUBESCENS* (Gray) Fernald. DANE Co.: Madison, *Hale* (U). See Peattie, *RHODORA* xxiv. 88 (1922).

DIODIA TERES Walt. IOWA Co.: sand plain, Arena, *Fassett* 2615 (U).

ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA (L.) B. & H., var. *OCCIDENTALIS* Greene. See Fernald, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. xv. 284 (1926). DOUGLAS Co.: Brule River, *Cheney* 7493 (U). BAYFIELD Co.: between Port Wing and Orienta, *Cheney* 7345 (U); Drummond, *Cheney* 4072 (U). ASHLAND Co.: Madeline Island, *Toole* 33 (U). VILAS Co.: Lac Vieux Desert, *Cheney* 408-C (U). ONEIDA Co.: Pelican Lake, *Kremers* (U). SAWYER Co.: Hayward, *Gilbert & Gilbert* (U). BROWN Co.: Green Bay, *Hale* (U).

BIDENS DISCOIDEA (T. & G.) Britton. BARRON Co.: Chetek, *Davis* (U). LINCOLN Co.: Tomahawk, *Davis* (U). OCONTO Co.: Oconto, *Davis* (U). SHAWANO Co.: Shawano, *Davis* (U); Cecil, *Davis* (U). EAU CLAIRE Co.: very common, Eau Claire, *Goessl* 1770 (M). BUFFALO Co.: rocky shore of Mississippi River, Alma, *Fassett* 2881 (U, G); wet bank, Cochrane, *Fassett* 2877 (U). Also collected in MINNESOTA: WABASHA Co.: boggy pond-margin, Weaver, *Fassett & Hotchkiss* 2880 (U, G, N); floating dock, Minneiska, *Fassett* 2876 (U, G, N, R). WINONA Co.: floating dock, Winona, *Fassett* 2878 (U, G, N).

Range cited in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, as from "Mass. to Mich., Ill., southw. and southwestw." See also Peattie, *l. c.*

B. CONNATA Muhl., var. *ANOMALA* Farwell. LANGLADE Co.: White Lake, *Davis* (U).

CENTAUREA MACULOSA Lam. VILAS Co.: Wilson Lake, *Milwaukee Science Club* (M). IOWA Co.: Arena, *Fassett* 2626 (U).

HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM L. This species is becoming abundant in Wisconsin, particularly in the northern part of the state (see also *Spergula arvensis* and *Stellaria graminea*). It is not, however, a newcomer, having been collected as long ago as 1885; a gap from then until 1905 would suggest the possibility of recent reintroduction. In the following citations the year of collection is included. BAYFIELD Co.: Herbster, 1919, *Sheldon* 10 (U). ONEIDA Co.: Pelican Lake, 1914, *Kremers* (U); Tomahawk Lake, 1926, *Cooper* (U, G). TAYLOR Co.: roadsides and clearings, in dense colonies, Rib Lake, 1915, *Goessl* 3052 (M). MARATHON Co.: open ground, very common, Edgar, 1915, *Goessl* 867 (M). CLARK Co.: not common, Neillsville, 1915, *Goessl* 1443 (M), open ground in large colonies, Trow, 1915,

Goessl 1336 (M). DOOR Co.: Sturgeon Bay, 1905, [coll.?] (M); Newport, 1906, *Ward* (M). WAUPACA Co.: common, *Wegauwega*, 1885, *Trelease* [?] (U). MANITOWOC Co.: Two Rivers, 1917, *Davis* (U). JACKSON Co.: Black River Falls, 1922, *Smith* 6961 (U, M); Hixton, 1916, *Davis* (U); Black River Falls, 1916, *Davis* (U). ADAMS Co.: Adams, 1917, *Davis* (U). SAUK Co.: Baraboo Bluffs, 1922, *Smith* 7924 (U, M). DODGE Co.: Beaver Dam [without further data; appears to be an old sheet] (U).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

PROPER USE OF THE NAME NYMPHAEA

KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

THE European white and yellow waterlilies, being the two most conspicuous and handsome water plants in Europe, have naturally always been very favorite objects for illustration and description. Commencing with the earlier botanical printed works and coming down to the present time, we find them both constantly illustrated and described.

Conard (Monograph of the Genus *Nymphaea* 1905) devotes some twenty-three pages to the early history of these plants. His treatment is very far indeed from being exhaustive, but is an aid in arriving at some knowledge of the earlier views concerning these plants.

What one is most impressed by is that practically all early authors treated the two plants together, and that when the idea of a scientific treatment of plants began to prevail, the two plants were almost invariably treated as constituting the one genus *NYMPHAEA*. This treatment was continued by Linnaeus, and prevailed after his time until the early years of the nineteenth century. Then suddenly everyone seems to have become convinced that the two plants belonged to different genera, and everyone since has thoroughly agreed in this view. The remarkable thing is that it took so long to get two such well-marked genera established.

However, one most excellent botanist before the time of Linnaeus had separated the two plants into different genera. I refer to the eminent Dutch botanist Hermann Boerhaave, for whom the genus *Boerhaavia* was named.¹ He, in the year 1720, confined the generic

¹ It may interest American botanists to know that not long ago the twelve volumes of that most celebrated work of the Dutch botanists, Rheedé van Draakenstein *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*, were sent to me by an English book firm widely renowned for its knowledge of literature. These books bear